

# The Sun

WILLIAM M. LAFAN.

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## Subsidiary to Prosperity.

The Springfield Republican submits to Fate and the election returns. It frankly admits that above all it is plain that the revival of the worn old tariff issue as a trust monopoly issue does not strongly appeal to the popular mind after the sorry experience of 1890-92.

The people would be very queer people if they wanted to return to hawks and humping. The Democrats tried to inject a little life into the dead old tariff issue, and it was dead as ever. Those Republicans who have been making Platonic eyes at tariff revision will please take notice.

"The conclusion from the election returns over the country," says our chaste Springfield contemporary, "is that the people are in a submissive mood and will remain so until financial and industrial revolution comes."

It is easy work to be resigned to prosperity; and it is a mournful truth that the chief Democratic hope is in hard times, bad crops and commercial disaster. We should like to see the Democratic party become something better than a panic party.

## Our Greatest Need.

"In our life to-day, in our great complex industrial centers, what do we need most?" asked President Roosevelt, addressing the Freemasons in Philadelphia on Wednesday. In our opinion the President's answer—"that each should understand the other's viewpoint"—reflects a failure to appreciate the significance of certain recent events of far too grave a nature to be ignored.

Unfortunately, what we need most at this time is that each individual citizen, particularly if clothed with the responsibility of office, should uphold the law and the principle of equal rights, both of which have been shamefully trampled on within the past month. "At this particular juncture," says the *United States Investor*, "it needs to be sharply emphasized that 'regard for law' is the first requisite of successful government."

In civilized society, and in the great and complex industrial society of the United States more than anywhere else in the world, it is more important that a man should respect the law than that he should understand his brother's viewpoint.

## The Dispute Between Austria and Hungary.

According to the latest telegrams from Vienna, there is but little reason to expect that a definite *Ausgleich*, or Customs-Union and fiscal agreement between the two halves of the Hapsburg monarchy, will obtain the sanction of the two Parliaments before the close of the present year. There is a widespread but mistaken impression that in that event the Hungarian and Cisleithan kingdoms will become commercially and fiscally independent.

It is well known that the commercial and economic arrangements between Austria and Hungary are periodically renewable—the intended period being ten years—and that the political institutions of the Dual Monarchy would be affected only indirectly by the severance of those relations.

Since the last *Ausgleich* expired by limitation, a provisional arrangement has been made through the influence of the Emperor-King, FRANCIS JOSEPH, which arrangement has been ratified by the Hungarian Legislature, and has received the force of law in Austria by Ministerial order. It was the part taken by Dr. VON KOERBER, at that time Minister of Commerce in the short-lived Gausch Cabinet, in effecting that provisional arrangement, which caused him to be placed at the head of the present Austrian Ministry. Since he took the office of Premier, he has not hesitated to declare in the Cisleithan, or Austrian, Reichsrath, that he was determined either to obtain better terms for Austria, or else to dissolve the Customs-Union and all the common economic arrangements. This language provoked so much resentment in Hungary that at one time it was predicted that an agreement could never be brought about. It is not in Dr. VON KOERBER's power, however, to dissolve the existing Customs-Union before 1907. This was made clear the other day at Budapest by Mr. SZELL, the Hungarian Premier. Speaking in the Table of Deputies, he pointed out that, under a provisional agreement, the present Customs-Union would be maintained up to 1907. The result, he said, of a definite *Ausgleich* not being concluded before the end of 1902 would be that no commercial treaties with foreign States could be entered into by the Dual Monarchy for a longer period than up to 1907: the fact that it is permissible to conclude treaties up to that date shows that the *Ausgleich* between Austria and Hungary may be completed after 1902, and, indeed, up to the beginning of the year 1907.

No doubt seems to be entertained at Vienna that, long before Jan. 1, 1907, the influence of the Emperor-King will avail to secure a definite *Ausgleich*, which will be binding for ten years. What renders this subject of interest to the United States is the expectation that, as soon as a definite *Ausgleich* has been adopted, a customs tariff of a highly protectionist character, as against foreign countries, will be laid before the two Parliaments. One of the aims of this protectionist tariff will be to safeguard Hungarian and Austrian products against American competition.

There are two reasons for thinking

that American manufacturers may be able to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the existing Austro-Hungarian tariff for a while longer. In the first place, the Austrian Premier, Dr. VON KOERBER, is still threatened with Parliamentary obstruction emanating not only from the Pan-German faction, but now also from the Czechs. On the other hand, the Hungarian Parliament may refuse to permit Mr. SZELL to accept a definite *Ausgleich* until it shall have obtained the sanction of the Austrian Reichsrath. This has hitherto proved unobtainable, the existing *modus vivendi* deriving validity in Austria, as we have said, only from Ministerial ordinance.

The extreme difficulties encountered in arranging even a Customs-Union for ten years between the two halves of the Hapsburg monarchy seem, as we pointed out the other day, to prove conclusively that an attempt to comprehend the whole of Continental Europe in a Customs-Union aimed against the United States would be found utterly impracticable.

## Faint Democratic Light.

The large cities of the country, with New York a notable exception, voted generally against the Democrats on Tuesday. Philadelphia gave a prodigious Republican majority. Chicago, which has a Democratic Mayor, was carried by the Republicans. Cincinnati and Pittsburgh gave large Republican majorities. Baltimore, usually Democratic, went Republican by a small plurality. The Democratic majority in Boston fell much below the expectations of the Democratic campaign managers, and Albany, traditionally Democratic, was found in the Republican column.

The farming districts of the country, notably in the Middle West, in which a vast ground-swell demand for tariff revision was reported early in the campaign by some fervent "lookouts" in Iowa, rolled up even more than their usual Republican majorities. This was so in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Kansas, not forgetting Iowa. In New York it was the vote of the rural districts very largely which saved the day for the Republican State ticket.

The marked feature of Tuesday's triumph for the Republicans was the final severance from the Democratic column, into which Bryanism had temporarily drawn them, of such States as Montana, Idaho, South Dakota, Washington and probably Colorado. No more hope for Bryanism in that region.

In the South, however, though the margin for Democratic increase was small, there have been Democratic gains. Colored Republican votes, effaced by disfranchisement, were not replaced by the new "white Republican party" which was to rise in North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and elsewhere. North Carolina, for instance, which BRYAN carried by 19,000 in 1896 and 24,000 in 1900, gave 65,000 Democratic majority this year. The "lily whites" among the Republicans are, evidently, election day "stay-at-homes."

The election figures of Tuesday, always excepting New York and the South from calculations, do not give much promise of gain for the Democrats.

## The Roger Morris Place.

At 160th street and Edgecombe avenue, a region still strange to the majority of the dwellers in this crowded town, is a monument of Colonial, Revolutionary and New York history. There stands the house which ROGER MORRIS built for his bride, the beautiful MARY PHILIPSE, daughter of the second Lord of Philipse Manor, one hundred and forty-four years ago. The dark eyes of MARY PHILIPSE are said to have worked havoc on the not too susceptible heart of GEORGE WASHINGTON, whom she met in New York in 1756 at the house of her brother-in-law, BEVERLY ROBINSON. A delicious note in the "Memorial History of New York" tells us that if GEORGE "had married her, some think she would have made him a loyalist."

Twenty years later the house was Gen. WASHINGTON's headquarters. ROGER MORRIS, an Englishman, who had been BRADDOCK's aide-de-camp, and fought under WOLFE on the Plains of Abraham, left the army in 1764 and settled in the Colonies for life, as he supposed. He was a loyalist when the Revolutionary War came and his estate was confiscated. His wife, after the manner of woman, was even more loyalist than he. She had to fly from New York to Beverly, her brother-in-law's country seat. Curiously enough, a log house which she used to occupy on her own estate in Putnam county, was also WASHINGTON's headquarters afterward. MARY's mature opinion of her friend from Virginia cannot have been high. She died at York, England, in 1825; and in the Church of St. Saviour-Gate there is a monument to her and her husband, which few Americans take the trouble to see. She was a woman of strong character as well as personal charm; and had the distinction of being one of three women attainted of treason during the Revolution. Her flirtation with WASHINGTON is more of a pleasing legend than anything else, but many things that ought to have been noted.

The Morris children sold their interest in the American estate of their parents to JOHN JACOB ASTOR in 1809. In 1810 a lady in whom beauty and spirit and intelligence were not always tempered by discretion, if her enemies said sooth, moved into the Morris house. Mme. JUMEL, the woman of sixty-odd whom AARON BURR married in his old age, is still well remembered. She died, almost a centenarian, in 1885. BURR had known her in her brilliant youth. She was born at sea and her career was appropriately stormy and restless. It is enough to say that she was the friend of many famous men; a swell in Paris with LAFAYETTE as her social launcher or voucher; the entertainer at her New York house of JOSEPH BONAPARTE and MOREAU; a spendthrift in her youth, and a litigant most of her mature life. Few more interesting characters have lived in New York; and any tolerable biography of her would be a book to prize.

Most of the Jumel land has been sold. What is left, and the house, so rich in historical association and full of almost a century and a half of memories, will be

acquired by the city if the city is wise. Next Tuesday morning at 11:30, in the Borough Office, City Hall, the Board of Local Improvements of the Washington Heights district will give a hearing on the petition of certain Washington Heights residents that the Morris-Jumel house and grounds be preserved as a public park. Patriotic sentiment and common sense both urge that the petition be granted. On the former motive it is a waste of time to dwell. Come down to the meaner question of dollars and cents. The more memorials of the past the city keeps from destruction, the more valuable does the city become. A huddle of skyscrapers and hotels and business buildings is without that charm of age and association which has a real value. Boston has not been as wise as she should have been, but she has been wiser than New York. Processions of pilgrims from all parts of the country go to Boston. Every year Faneuil Hall and the Old South Church and other sacred spots of American history allure more and more visitors. While the Morris-Jumel place is not a shrine of that distinction, it does possess a varied and enduring interest. Its preservation is a clear enough duty; but we are willing to put the case on a low plane, for the benefit of economists without imagination. It will pay the city to preserve the Roger Morris house. A specimen of Colonial architecture will be almost priceless in another hundred or even fifty years.

## A Gift to the Public.

Col. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, by a letter published in the *Scientific American*, surrenders to the public all his rights, title and interest in patent No. 690,821, for a turbine engine. As the inventor, his hope is "that the development of the ideal turbine may be hastened thereby."

The design of the engine is novel. It consists of a long hollow shaft or shell, the inner side of which has blades running so that the steam will turn it in one direction, and, again, inside of the shell is a solid shaft with the blades set so that it shall be revolved in the opposite direction. Each shaft holds a screw, set necessarily one behind the other, and thus we have twin screws without any change in the form of boat adapted to propulsion by a single screw.

Col. ASTOR thinks that the advantage derivable from this design will be reduced weight, higher steam efficiency and "higher mechanical efficiency, by reason of the reduced size, enabling the parts to be fitted more perfectly, permitting the diminution of friction and also the reduction of the leakage loss."

This is a very interesting gift to the unknown number of inventors struggling night and day to develop the steam turbine. It may open the door to a turbine engine so perfect as to drive out all other forms. If that should happen, the name of ASTOR will be entitled to peculiar distinction in the scientific and industrial world; and, after the exhibition of public spirit here recorded, no American would be sorry.

## The United States Marine Corps.

For the first time in its history the annual report of the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps is made this year by a Major-General, CHARLES HEYWOOD, the senior officer of the corps, having been promoted from Colonel Commandant to Brigadier-General Commandant in 1899, and to Major-General Commandant this year, that his rank might be equal to his command.

For several months of the past year, the Marine Corps was maintained at its full strength of 6,000 men and 200 officers; the addition of 750 men authorized by the Naval Appropriation bill this year had not been completed when Gen. HEYWOOD's report was finished, on Sept. 25 last. To obtain men, recruiting offices were opened in many places, and besides the permanent offices in the larger cities, forty-four substations have been maintained for longer or shorter periods of time.

Gen. HEYWOOD intends to keep officers and men of his corps in the Philippines for not longer than two years and a half, and since Jan. 1 of this year has brought back 17 officers and 620 men who had been there for that length of time. The force in the Philippines consists of a brigade of 1,500 men, under command of Col. JAMES FORNEY, U. S. M. C. This is stationed at Cavite and near by, and has been busy drilling for many months past, active field service having ended so far as the Marines are concerned. It is quartered in well-built barracks.

Gen. HEYWOOD urges the need of gymnasiums, amusement rooms and libraries at marine posts, and asks for \$25,000 to equip two or three posts at once. He says:

"In my opinion the value of these institutions cannot be overestimated, having a tendency, as they do, to make the men more contented and comfortable and more inclined to spend their leisure hours in legitimate amusements and diversions within the limits of post, instead of going to saloons and gambling resorts outside. It is believed that by providing these places for rest and recreation within the limits of the post, where the men may indulge in various amusements and athletic exercises or have quiet places in which to read when they so desire, the number of desertions will be materially lessened. In addition to the advantages just mentioned, the gymnasium will aid in the development and maintenance of an excellent physique among the men, thus giving them greater strength and endurance to perform the duties of a soldier."

A bill which did not become a law at the late session of Congress is approved by Gen. HEYWOOD, who urges the Navy Department to favor it. It provided for 1,272 more enlisted men, and for 47 more officers of the line and 8 more staff officers. Only one naval cadet was appointed to the Marine Corps this year, and as more officers are needed, it will be necessary to get them from among the non-commissioned officers or from civil life. The bill permits civilians to be appointed.

In the matter of retirement the bill supported by Gen. HEYWOOD provides for the retirement with the next higher rank of Marine officers who have served in the Civil War; this privilege is given to naval officers already. Excluding Gen. Heywood, who now holds the highest rank, it would affect only seven officers. Provision is made in the bill for a pro-

fessional school at Annapolis for training officers and men of the Marine Corps; while another clause gives to enlisted men of the Marines the same privileges as to pay now enjoyed by men in the navy and army. The record of the corps is such that nothing within reason that experience shows to be necessary to improve the standard of its officers and men, and to keep good men in the service, should be refused by Congress.

Honor to the cheerful! Four first-class Democratic candidates will now appear. "Hill is to be congratulated. Hill is better than TOM JOHNSON."—The Hon. JAMES K. MCCLURE. "We are encouraged by the large Democratic vote in Cayuga."—The Hon. TOM JOHNSON. "The election returns indicate a divided victory."—The Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

"It will make Hill a formidable candidate in 1904."—The Hon. JAMES K. MCCLURE. "Defeat has no terrors for souls as blithe as these."

Inure the return of Colorado's "Grand Old Man," HENRY T. CLELLER, to the United States Senate. *Denver Post.*

## Poor Henry!

IMPROVEMENTS AT BELLEVUE. The Old Medical College Building to Be Remodeled.

Work will begin in a few days on the remodeling of the old Bellevue Medical College building. The inside of the building will be radically altered, but the four walls, which have been up since 1861, will be left standing.

The second floor will be made into a dispensary and reception room for visitors, the second into a lecture hall for nurses and the third and fourth into a dormitory for the students, who will number 150 employees of Bellevue Hospital.

## Comments on the Election.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: While I do not apprehend anything but a Republic in the near future, I am not sure that I cannot express my opinion that in case we should meet with a reverse it will be largely due to the weak-kneed policy of the party in Pennsylvania, as represented by Governor Smith, and not to the violence of the party in New York. I am voting not only my own sentiments, but those of many of my business friends. I am a Republican, but I am not a partisan. I am voting for the party which I believe will bring about a more efficient government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Weak men in power need a checking up at times; at others they should be turned out. Governor Stone of Pennsylvania is a good example of the weakness that should be turned out. He is a weak man, and he is a weak man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The enormous majority which the Democratic candidates received in the Greater New York, were not wholly Democratic votes, but were composed of many who were not Democrats. I am a Republican, but I am not a partisan. I am voting for the party which I believe will bring about a more efficient government.

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## TO SETTLE GILMAN ESTATE.

Compromise Among the Heirs: New Tea Company to Be Formed.

Supreme Court Justice Marston, in Brooklyn, yesterday, granted an order, on application of Francis Gilman, one of the heirs of the estate of the late George F. Gilman, the tea merchant, permitting a compromise agreement by which the estate may be saved from unnecessary expense and the business of selling tea be continued.

The signatory parties to the agreement are Lydia R. Bradford, Caroline R. Carolsky, Caroline G. McCallan, George McCallan, Caroline Seaman, Olivia Drew, Helen Q. Tuttle, Alfred Gilman, Edward S. Percival, George J. Percival, Edward L. Gilman, Minnie L. Little, Ellen A. Starr, Milfred H. Norton and Charlotte J. Norton, of the full blood brothers and sisters, and Anna K. Gilman, Fraser Gilman, Theophilus Gilman and Charles B. Gilman, of the half blood heirs, parties of the first part, and George L. Hartford of Orange, N. J., party of the second part.

Edward L. and Theophilus Gilman, as administrators of the goods and property of the late George F. Gilman as parties of the third part, are authorized to allow the parties of the second part, George L. Hartford, to form a corporation in New Jersey, with a capital of \$100,000, for the transaction of a tea business. The capital stock is to be divided into 100,000 shares, of which \$125,000 of the preferred stock is to be given to the parties of the second part, the parties of the third part, Edward L. and Theophilus Gilman. The remainder of the preferred stock is to be given to George L. Hartford, said that he would be the president and organizer of the corporation.

The administrators are to divide the \$125,000 of preferred stock into fifty shares, and to be divided among the full blood and one-fifth among the half blood brothers and sisters.

The litigation in the settlement of the estate of the tea merchant has been going on for several years. One of the heirs, a half-sister of Gilman, is Anna K. Gilman, who disappeared and of whom no trace could be found for ten years. Some months ago Fraser Gilman, brother to Anna K., found his sister in a sanitarium in England. He was subsequently appointed guardian over her person, and she has since been for an appointment of the estate. Suits and counter suits have been brought by various interests among the heirs and the estate has been tied up.

AGE LIMIT AT CORNELL. Professors to Be Retired When They Are Seventy Years Old.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The trustees of Cornell University have decided to retire all professors who have reached the age of 70 years. Those who will be retired at the next commencement are Hiram Corson, professor of English literature; Charles Mellen Tyler, Sage professor of the history of religion and Christian ethics; I. P. Roberts, director of the college of agriculture; and Francis M. Finch, dean of the college of arts and sciences.

The professors retired at the age of 70 will receive employment for five years after their retirement. The highest salary the professor will receive his full salary and will be designated a special lecturer in his particular field. During the following five years he will receive a salary of \$1,500 and will be assigned certain duties by President Schurman.

While the plan provides remuneration for five years only, President Schurman says that no professor who has served Cornell faithfully will be permitted to live in want in his old age.

DIAZ ON THE PIOS FUND. Money Will Come From Mexico's Treasury; No Popular Subscription.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 6.—In a personal letter to friends in Cordoba, President Diaz today declined a proposition to accept money raised by popular subscription for the payment of the "Pios fund" claim of \$1,620,811.67.

A few days ago the President received a letter from Cordoba, suggesting that the amount be raised through an appeal. In reply, Diaz said that he would not accept the money, but would adhere to the technical points in the decision of the Hague court and that since it was stated in the decision that the amount should be paid from the Mexican treasury, the payment would be made accordingly.

The Cordoba men in their letter announced that the people of Mexico understood that they would be glad to assume the burden of the claim for the sake of their country and argued that popular subscription would result in reasonable distribution of the burden.

WANT TO KEEP THE NEGROES. Southern Farmers Angry Because Labor Agents Take Colored Help Away.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 6.—The movement started in Mississippi against the labor agents who are said to have enticed negroes away to work on railroads and other public work and to be responsible for the present shortage in labor on the plantations is growing stronger and has reached an exciting stage. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held yesterday at Macon and Liberty, comprising mainly of farmers, to discuss the best methods of suppressing the labor agents. Resolutions were adopted at Macon declaring that the labor agents must stop their work, and that if they persist in the enticing of negroes after this warning, they will have to stand the consequences, whatever they may be.

The Guild now has 400 members. The new hospital is to be opened at 17 and 19 West 101st street this month.

THE REV. MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON. From the Philadelphia Record.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—Washington possesses a superfluity of reverend gentlemen named Smith. Three of the most important of these are the Rev. C. E. Smith, of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. C. E. Smith, of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. C. E. Smith, of the Presbyterian Church.

St. Thomas is even more generously provided with the name. The Rev. C. E. Smith, of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. C. E. Smith, of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. C. E. Smith, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Roland Cotton Smith has recently been called from Northampton, Mass., to the pastorate of the First Methodist Church of Baltimore. He is a native of Northampton, Mass., and has been a member of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church since 1871.

The Methodist Church has three churches in the city of New York. The Rev. C. E. Smith, of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. C. E. Smith, of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. C. E. Smith, of the Presbyterian Church.

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## CUBAN MINISTER APPEALED TO.

To Ask for the Release of the Children Sent to Mrs. Tingley's School.

A. G. Spaulding, who, with Mrs. Spaulding, has taken issue with the children's society over the detention by the immigration officials of the eleven Cuban children bound for the Raja Yoga School run by Katherine Tingley at Point Loma, Cal., sent this telegram to the Cuban Minister at Washington yesterday:

Hon. Gonzalez Quesada, Cuban Minister, Washington, D. C.—Sir, as authorized agent of the Raja Yoga School at Point Loma, Cal., to which eleven Cuban children, nine boys and two girls, all under ten years of age, are en route, but not detained by United States authorities at Ellis Island, again call your attention to this matter and ask you to assist in securing their release. It is feared that the children's health will be endangered by said detention, and I feel that they should be quickly released from the